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	х	New York, N.Y. November 15, 2019 10:30 a.m.
Before:		
	HON. SARAH	NETBURN,
		U.S. Magistrate Judge
	APPEARA	NCES
COZEN O'CONNOR		
Attorneys for Federal Insurance Plaintiffs BY: SEAN P. CARTER		ince Plaintiffs
MOTLEY RICE,		
Attorney BY: ROBERT T		ro Brokers Plaintiffs
KREINDLER & KREINDLER LLP Attorneys for Ashton Plaintiffs		ffo
BY: JAMES P.	KREINDLER	TILS
	. POUNIAN . MALONEY	
ANDERSON KILL P.C.		
_	s for O'Neill Plaint GOLDMAN	ZIIIS

1 APPEARANCES CONTINUED 2 KELLOGG, HUBER, HANSEN, TODD FIGEL & FREDERICK, P.L.L.C. 3 Attorneys for Defendant Kingdom of Saudi Arabia BY: GREGORY G. RAPAWY ANDREW C. SHEN 4 5 SALERNO & ROTHSTEIN 6 Attorneys for Defendant Yassin Abdullah Kadi BY: PETER C. SALERNO 7 8 MOLO LAMKEN LLP Attorneys for Dallah Avco Trans Arabia Co. 9 BY: ROBERT K. KRY ERIC R. NITZ 10 GEOFFREY S. BERMAN 11 United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York 12 On behalf of Attorney General of the United States 13 William P. Barr BY: SARAH S. NORMAND 14 JEANNETTE A. VARGAS Assistant United States Attorneys 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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1 (Case called) MR. POUNIAN: Steven Pounian for plaintiffs. 2 3 MR. CARTER: Sean Carter for the plaintiffs. 4 MR. HAEFELE: Robert Haefele for the plaintiffs. 5 MR. KREINDLER: Jim Kreindler for the plaintiffs. MR. GOLDMAN: Jerry Goldman, for the plaintiffs. 6 7 MS. NORMAND: Good morning, your Honor. Sarah Normand for the United States. 8 9 MS. VARGAS: Good morning, your Honor. Jeannette 10 Vargas on behalf of the United States. 11 MR. RAPAWY: Good morning, your Honor. Gregory Rapawy 12 for Saudi Arabia. 13 MR. SHEN: Good morning. Andy Shen for Saudi Arabia. 14 MR. KRY: Robert Kry for Dallah Avco. 15 MR. NITZ: Eric Nitz for Dallah Avco. MR. SALERNO: Peter Salerno for defendant Yassin Kadi, 16 17 your Honor, in case there's an opportunity for me to speak. 18 THE COURT: Thank you. Welcome to all of the families and other members of 19 20 the public who are here. 21 For the lawyers, let me remind you that in this 22 absolutely beautiful courtroom that is large, the acoustics are 23 awful. When you speak, please be sure to move the microphone 24 as close as possible to you, not only so that I can hear you

but the court reporter can hear you and create the best record

possible.

We're here on a status conference to address a couple of pending motions. I also have a few housekeeping matters that I want to address.

I want to talk about the letter motion that the plaintiffs had filed to compel the FBI to conduct further searches, and I'd like to talk with the parties about the nature of that dispute. And obviously in the submissions, the FBI hasn't responded on the merits, so I think we're going to need to set a briefing schedule on that.

The Kingdom has filed a letter motion requesting a scheduling order going forward, which the plaintiffs have responded to. I'm not prepared to set that order today, as the parties know, but I may have a few questions and give you all some direction to continue in your meet-and-confers.

Then I want to speak about a few housekeeping matters so we can move this case forward in the most clear and transparent way and so that everybody has their expectations in the right place.

Let's begin with the letter motion that the plaintiffs filed on October 24 that concerns the FBI's searching for documents related to the third named subject of the FBI's subfile investigation. Obviously, those arguments have been set forth in the plaintiffs' letter brief.

I think, actually, rather than having Mr. Pounian

begin, I think I'm going to ask the government to begin because you haven't responded on the merits here, but let me ask you a few questions.

Are your objections here related to -- why don't I ask it in an open-ended way.

What are your objections here?

MS. NORMAND: Our objections, your Honor, aside from not having the issues decided through summary briefing, are that we are now in a position to litigate the issues relating to the core records.

When we were here a year ago, in October of 2018, we explained to the Court, as we had explained to the plaintiffs, how the FBI had approached the core-records search and how the FBI had approached its response to the subpoena; that is, by gathering a group of core records to determine whether information from those records could be released under protective order.

As of this morning, I've provided what is an eighth tranche of records, which substantially completes the FBI's review of and processing of the core records. There are a handful of items that are still being looked at, but very few, and hopefully those will be resolved in a matter of weeks, but we think that the FBI's core-records review and production is substantially complete now.

When we were here in May and the plaintiffs asked to

have briefing on certain discrete issues, the Court entertained that request and had the view that we could have an initial motion with regard to requests for additional discovery about four individuals and the 2012 report, which we have now done. We think that process has really identified that piecemeal review of discrete aspects of the core-records approach and the assertion of privileges is not the most efficient and practical way of proceeding here.

We would like, and we think the best and most efficient way of proceeding, is to have a global, omnibus motion that addresses whatever disputes that the plaintiffs have with the core-records approach. Those can include search issues. Those can include, obviously, assertion of privileges. But we don't think it's efficient or reasonable to continue to have piecemeal motions.

THE COURT: Let me stop you for a second. As I understand it, there are two pending motions. I believe they're now fully briefed, awaiting for my decision.

MS. NORMAND: Yes.

THE COURT: One relates to these four individuals, and the second relates to the assertion of privilege with respect to certain documents by the government, and we'll get to those motions as quickly as we can.

It's your view that even after those motions are decided, there is another layer of disputes regarding, more

wholesale, the nature of the FBI's searches that needs to be resolved?

MS. NORMAND: I think that's the plaintiffs' view. As we understand the plaintiffs' view, they don't agree with the core-records methodology and search.

And if I could just back up?

A year ago, when we explained what the FBI was doing to respond to the subpoena, it was very clear that the plaintiffs were agreeing to this provisionally. They were going to see how it went, see what records they got through the core-records search; there was uncertainty, but after reviewing whatever records they received, there would be an opportunity to make whatever motions to compel they believed were appropriate.

We are now at that point, and we understand the plaintiffs to be disappointed with what they have received. They don't believe, as we understand it, that the core records were sufficiently inclusive, and they believe that some of the material or perhaps a lot of the material that was withheld is material that they're entitled to.

We have legitimate disagreements on those points, but we think those are absolutely ripe for review.

THE COURT: It sounds to me, and maybe I have a misunderstanding, but it sounds to me that at least with respect to the plaintiffs' letter submission, their dispute, as

I understood, was specific to this third main subject and not sort of an omnibus dispute with how the FBI has conducted its discovery writ large.

MS. NORMAND: I think they have both disputes, your Honor, and obviously they'll explain them.

I do want to make the point that the FBI's search for core records absolutely included a search for records regarding the third main subject, so that is a misimpression that hopefully has now been corrected. The search for records regarding the third main subject also implicates the search for records regarding the core records generally. Those are the same issues, from our perspective, and if we were to brief the adequacy of the search with regard to the third main subject, we would be briefing, effectively, the FBI's core-records search and why it's sufficient.

One of the reasons it's sufficient, your Honor, and really the principal reason we think it's sufficient, is because the premise of the core-records approach was that the plaintiffs here had requested a vast amount of information about a pending law enforcement investigation. A vast majority of the information is privileged, and as a result, it does not make sense to have the FBI search for and identify all records in various category, whether they be about the four individuals, the third main subject, the subfile. They want all records about many, many topics.

If, ultimately, the FBI's privilege assertions are
sustained as to the core records, which we believe are very
much representative of the types of documents that are most
pertinent to the Court's jurisdictional inquiry, if the FBI's
assertion of privilege is sustained as to the core records,
then that very much informs the analysis as to the search,
because the FBI's position will be, and is, that it would be
unduly burdensome to search for all records concerning four
individuals, all records concerning the third main subject.
And the reason that's unduly burdensome is not simply a matter
of volume, although that's part of it, and in many cases we
can't even reveal the full volume of records because that
itself would implicate classified information, but it's unduly
burdensome because the information is privileged. We would be
putting the FBI to this extraordinary burden of locating,
identifying, processing and withholding as privileged a large
volume of information for no ultimate purpose. It would be an
undue burden because ultimately that information is going to be
privileged.

THE COURT: It's the government's view, before we have any briefing with respect to this anticipated motion, that I first render a decision on the state-secrets privilege?

MS. NORMAND: We do think if the Court were to render a decision on the state-secrets privilege, because those categories of information are the same categories of

information that are implicated in the rest of the records, we think that if the Court were to render a decision on that issue, that would very much inform the other issues, including the issues raised in the instant motion, including the more omnibus issues that we understand the plaintiffs seek to raise at a later point.

THE COURT: OK. Thank you.

Mr. Pounian, you're taking the lead here?

MR. POUNIAN: Yes, your Honor.

The core of the jurisdictional discovery in this case that was ordered by Judge Daniels was to determine who tasked the two Saudi officials in California, Thumairy and Bayoumi, who gave them the order to provide substantial assistance to the hijackers in California, when they arrived, the first arrival of the al-Qaeda hijackers in California. And we served a subpoena in April of 2018 that specifically asked for documents about Mr. Thumairy, Saudi official Thumairy, documents about Saudi official Bayoumi and documents about this third main subject, this third main criminal subject of the investigation, who was the person who ordered Thumairy and Bayoumi to carry out the support network for the hijackers upon their arrival in the United States.

Now, we've received discovery about Bayoumi and
Thumairy over the past year. We've been engaged now, since
last November, when the documents were first produced by the

Bayoumi and Thumairy. That's been received over the past year.

We're not complete yet. There's more documents on a disk we
just received today, which I understand has 2,000 pages on it.

There are other items that we've asked for that are
outstanding, and there are other items on a list that we've
given to the government, and there may be another motion, your
Honor, regarding those items.

But the most critical matter, and the reason we brought this to your Honor's attention so quickly, after we heard, to our surprise, that they were not going to produce any documents regarding this third subject, any documents regarding the very core of the jurisdictional discovery in this case --

THE COURT: Is that actually their position to you, that they're not producing documents as to the third subject?

MR. POUNIAN: They told us on September 30 in an email exchange that they would not do any further searches for this subject as of that time.

THE COURT: That's different than they're not producing documents as to that person, because I think they have produced documents.

MR. POUNIAN: To date, your Honor, all we've received is the name. After the families went and met with the President on September 11, the next day, we got the name. That's all we got. And all we have otherwise, other than the

name, is the report which had already been released three years ago, that said redacted, you now know the name, tasked Bayoumi and Thumairy with assisting the hijackers. And we also know that a criminal investigation was opened by the FBI regarding that third main subject.

But the FBI, with regard to that third main subject, has not produced any of the evidence, any of the factual evidence in the same manner that it has produced evidence as to Bayoumi and Thumairy.

Now, we have a privilege log from them that lists 17 items, but it doesn't contain the factual evidence that was assembled by the FBI. And when counsel says the core documents included the third main subject, when we look at the only evidence in the record, which is a declaration of Duel Valentine that was submitted in June of this year, when he described what the core-records search was, he said it was a search for records regarding Thumairy and Bayoumi. That was the government's position until, suddenly, on September 11th and 12th, the name was released. And now they've had to scramble and figure out what to do at that point in terms of handling the situation.

Now, what we've heard now from the government is, Well, the statement in the 2012 report that this person, this third main subject, it was really an investigative theory; it wasn't a fact. That's now the argument that's coming out of

the woodwork from the government, and that's the argument of Michael McGarry, the assistant director of the FBI, who's come in and said that to this Court, even though he never worked on the investigation itself. He was not involved in this investigation, in this part of the investigation, certainly.

What we do know is that for the FBI to open a criminal investigation into this third man, they had to have an articulable factual basis. That's what the rules say. They had to have facts, facts to show that this third man performed some criminal act in furtherance of this conspiracy, in furtherance of directing Thumairy and Bayoumi to assist the hijackers.

In addition, the report itself says that there is evidence. The report, on its face, says there is evidence, and we submitted a declaration from an FBI agent who says FBI agents don't use the word "evidence" lightly. It's not something they toss around and say there is evidence. If there is evidence, according to this agent, there would have to be direct proof. If it was an opinion or a theory, they would state it as such in the report. They wouldn't say there is evidence.

Also, your Honor, on the privilege log that I mentioned, there's another document. It's not as if the 2012 document is sitting isolated on its own. There's more. There's a report from 2016.

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Now, I don't know if it's included on this. I doubt it, but there's an FBI report from 2016, a review report, of 16 pages, not a summary report, like the 2012 report, but a review report that goes through, evidently, the evidence. their privilege log, but it has not been produced. We don't know whether it's going to be produced, and according to the FBI, after the name of the third subject was declassified, they were going to do a review of all of their documents, and that was supposed to be done by October 28. We haven't gotten anything yet. But that review, if they produce this document, will provide further evidence regarding what happened in this investigation, and perhaps that document could be sent to the Court at least so the Court can know what actually happened in this investigation.

At some point, the truth has to get developed within this case, between the Court and the parties in this case.

Now, it's a very simple matter to determine the documents that involve this third man. It's a matter of a keystroke on a computer. They've said they can make a list of every document from this third man in a matter of seconds. They could provide that list to the Court. They could provide it to the plaintiffs in the form of a privilege log. What documents do they have on the third man? But the FBI won't even tell us the number of documents about the third man, because they say that's protected for some reason.

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There's never been a privilege log where you can't find out the number of documents involving someone, because we know already the person's name and we know what they did. So why not have the evidence? Why not know the documents, the number of documents and what the FBI did in its investigation?

THE COURT: To my question previously, is the scope of your dispute with respect to just documents for this individual, or is the scope of your dispute more globally how the FBI conducted its review?

MR. POUNIAN: It's both, your Honor. We were waiting until the last production, and I don't believe this is the last production; I believe there are more items that are outstanding that we have raised with the government in the list of documents. But our plan was to review what had been produced, and at that point, file another -- we probably will file another motion on this issue, because the core documents that have been produced, it's a very subjective standard. We have no way of knowing what is going to be produced.

But with regard to this third man, the issue was so clear, so discrete and so critical to the case at this time, we thought there was no choice but to file this motion now and get that issue resolved, just like back in April, we filed a motion immediately after hearing about the four other witnesses that we were trying to get information about. We immediately filed a motion, and this Court allowed us to file the motion

regarding the four Saudi government officials that we filed in May of 2019. So that issue is before the Court now.

This issue also, we think, is of the same thing. And if we had known back in April, as we pointed out in our papers, your Honor, if we'd known back in April that this was going to be an issue — and we were led to believe in every way it was not going to be an issue — we would have brought the motion back then. But because of the way this has developed, we did not, and now we find out — in September, October — that the documents are not going to be provided to us. And that's why we believe it's urgent that we file the motion now.

THE COURT: But if it's the government's position that they conducted this core-records search and produced all responsive documents and you've received now your eighth tranche -- and you'll go through those -- if it's the government's position, as I think they've said, that with respect to this third individual, if that was identified as part of their review, they would have produced related documents. And so it sounds to me like your objection is not that they are withholding these documents but rather that there was a flaw more globally in how they conducted their search. If that's the issue, it seems that this application is subsumed in the larger motion.

MR. POUNIAN: No, your Honor. It's both. It's both issues. It's both withholding and the search that they made,

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because we believe that, as I said before, they did not include within their search -- I don't believe they included the third subject in their search. And the declaration of the FBI agent who submitted a declaration in June, Duel Valentine, only includes Thumairy and Bayoumi as part of the core-records search that had been made by the FBI.

And may I say, also, there is no evidence. We have evidence about Thumairy. We have phone records. We have banking records. We have other factual evidence to show their involvement. We have 302 statements. We have other items regarding them that are relevant to the cases involving them, involving the situation regarding them.

As to the third man, there is nothing, nothing except the name, nothing except the 2012 report. That's all we have, those two pieces of information. And now we have a privilege log. And if we look at the privilege log, we don't see the phone records. We don't see the banking records. We don't see the other items of any normal criminal investigation that the FBI would have had to collect on this third main subject. for them to come in now and say, Oh, we searched for everything as part of our core-records search, it's just not there. just not in the papers. It's not in the documents. And their own agent, who submitted the declaration, didn't say I searched for Thumairy, Bayoumi and the third man. No. He said I searched for Thumairy and Bayoumi. That's all he said.

So it's a question of not only the search but that they have the documents and they're withholding them from production. And I think it's essential that we get those documents and get this issue cleared and resolved.

As I said also, there's this 2016 summary report.

It's actually a review report of the FBI that was prepared after the 2012 report and provides the review of the entire investigation, and we still have not received that document.

THE COURT: In a redacted form?

MR. POUNIAN: Not even in a redacted form, your Honor. We just know that it exists. And we also suspect it mentions Thumairy, Bayoumi, the third man, whose name has now been revealed, others who we have identified before this Court who are the subject of present motions before the Court. We believe that all those names are mentioned in there, that they must be, because we believe they're involved in this whole support network for the hijackers, but yet it's being withheld from production, and we think that is a critical document that should be produced.

THE COURT: OK. Thank you.

MR. POUNIAN: Thank you, your Honor.

MS. NORMAND: Your Honor, I do need to correct some just inaccuracies in the presentation of what was included in the core-records search.

Counsel is simply misreading the declaration.

Mr. Valentine made clear that the core group of records that were gathered pertained to the issues as to which the Court had allowed jurisdictional discovery, "which I understand" -Mr. Valentine understood was "whether and to what extent,
Thumairy, Bayoumi and their agents took actions in 2000 at the direction of more senior Saudi officials to provide assistance to the hijackers."

I am representing to this Court, as I have represented to the plaintiffs, that the core-records search included a search for records regarding the third main subject. We were well aware -- Ms. Vargas and I were actively involved in assisting and coordinating with the FBI regarding the types of searches that were appropriate. I am representing to the Court that those searches included searches for relevant records regarding the third main subject.

THE COURT: How do you explain, two things: one, the language in the report that says "based on evidence"; and then relatedly, Mr. Pounian's remarks that there are no 302 reports, no phone records, banking records, the type of stuff that you see with respect to Bayoumi and Thumairy and that you would typically see in an investigation of this sort? Are the documents being withheld on privilege grounds, or do they not exist? Were they not searched for? How do you explain this?

MS. NORMAND: Your Honor, I'm not able to say in open court or in an unclassified way precisely which records were

searched for with regard to the third main subject or which records were located. If the Court finds that important, we are happy to make an *ex parte* submission to the Court to identify which of the core records pertain to the third main subject.

What I can tell you is that the FBI, looking at the 2012 report and the specific language that the plaintiffs are relying on there, "tasked Bayoumi and Thumairy with assisting the hijackers." Evidence. Whether it was evidence or whether it was an investigative theory, that's not pertinent here. We looked for it, and we included within the core records what information we thought was being referred to as evidence in that document, and it is being withheld as privileged. That is exactly correct.

THE COURT: The evidence being withheld is privileged.

MS. NORMAND: Yes.

THE COURT: Is that the evidence that's part of the underlying privilege motion? Or is that separate?

MS. NORMAND: It's related, your Honor.

The plaintiffs wanted to proceed with one document, so we justified the privilege assertions as to one document. If the Court looks at the attorney general's declaration and the declaration of Michael McGarry, you will see that the information that was withheld from that document falls into four categories: subject information, information about the

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reasons for and results of the FBI's investigation; national security investigations; sources and methods by which the FBI gathers information and did gather information; and foreign government information.

I have also represented that the core-records review and production is now substantially complete. We made a large production today. It's quite large, but most of the documents are actually the grand jury records that were recently authorized for release by the Court. That does largely conclude the FBI's production.

There are a handful of discrete items that have been requested that if we can find we will process. But we are done. For all intents and purposes, we are done with the core records. The plaintiffs gave us a list of all records concerning this, all records concerning that, that they still wanted and we said that's not consistent with the core-records approach. We're not going to go back to the drawing board and undertaking broad new searches. We should litigate any disputes about the core records.

I want to emphasize that Mr. Pounian's concerns about information that's being withheld and the propriety of those withholdings, the privilege assertions, those are the very issues that we think right now are ripe for resolution.

Mr. Pounian referred to the 2016 report that he believes is important. Regardless of the contents of that

report, that is a core record. It was reviewed by the FBI. It was withheld in full. We are now prepared to brief whether that assertion of privilege is appropriate.

To the extent that they have questions about what this core-records search or they have disputes about what the core-records search included or excluded, we should litigate that now. It's the same issue, whether the FBI's approach was sufficient as to the third main subject as whether the FBI's approach was sufficient as to the core records generally.

If we were going to respond to a submission about how the FBI's searched for records regarding the third main subject, we would respond by telling you, Here's what our core search was and here's why we did it that way and here's why it's appropriate and here's why requiring the FBI to go back and conduct all-records searches in all these various categories would impose undue burdens here. Those would be the same arguments.

I do want to emphasize why it's crucial that not just the search issues be addressed but the privilege issues as well, because it's fundamentally clear that the disputes between the plaintiffs and the FBI at this point really have to do with what determinations have been made about what information will be produced. It was clear a year ago that the FBI was reviewing the core records to determine what, if any, information could be produced. We never committed to produce

any particular records.

And I would note that when there were discussions in August between the PECs, my office, the Department of Justice, arguments were made by representatives of the plaintiffs, both to my office and to the Department of Justice, that they wanted the name: Please declassify the name; the name is important. And they recognized in the course of those discussions that additional information about the predication for the investigation of the third main subject — the evidence, the sources and methods for gathering that evidence — that those aspects, those categories of information would raise serious privilege issues and so they focused on the name.

So it should not be a surprise that the FBI has withheld this information. I fully understand there's disagreement, and we should brief those issues. The parties have legitimate disagreements. We should brief the issues and the Court should resolve them. But there's been no misrepresentation. There's been no misleading.

From the very beginning the question was would the core records be produced? And to the extent they were produced, would privileges be asserted? And to the extent privileges were asserted, were those appropriate privileges, and if so, then that would let us know whether the core approach was workable and was sufficient, because if, in fact, the FBI is right that the evidence that's being described is,

in fact, privileged, then it doesn't make sense to have the FBI go back and search for all records identifying that information, because we will know at that point that those records are going to be privileged and that requiring the FBI to go back and search for them would impose an undue burden.

I would like to say, and I think it's important, I would like to make the point that over the past several months there has been, I think, an elevation of the level of rhetoric. There are legitimate disagreements between the parties here that we think are appropriate for briefing. But we think both sides should be treating each other with respect. We think that it's important for the parties to be able to talk to each other and make representations to each other and to act in good faith.

We categorically deny that there has been any effort to mislead or be evasive. From the very beginning, it was clear, and I would point the Court to the transcript from the October 2018 conference, in which Mr. Pounian acknowledged that they were hopeful about the process of the core-records approach; they think it was the best way under the circumstances to proceed, "but we will not know until we get the documents and we actually see them; there's some uncertainty right now, but we're willing to proceed with that uncertainty."

That process is now done. They had a sense of what

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the FBI is willing to produce. We should litigate those issues in one global, omnibus motion that will then be highly informative of all or any remaining disputes, if there are any.

We do think that the privilege assertions in the 2012 report are highly indicative of what the briefing would look like as to the core records, so we do think that it should be very clear that the categories of information that they now are saying they want the FBI to produce are going to fall well within those categories of records. And as the Court knows from the process with regard to the briefing over the summer and the fall, it's a cumbersome process to assert the state-secrets privilege.

We asked for 60 days to complete that process. Ιt took even a little bit longer than that. If we have to litigate this motion -- by our count, there are at least three motions that the plaintiffs would like to make. They'd like to make this motion about the third main subject. They'd like to make a motion about the core-records search. They'd like to make a motion, then, about withholdings in the various That's at least three more motions. We have two motions already pending. We think there should be one motion. All the issues are inextricably intertwined, and when the Court resolves that motion, that will be the most efficient and effective way to proceed here.

> THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. POUNIAN: Your Honor, I don't think the Court got a clear answer to the question that the Court asked about whether documents were being withheld, whether they're all listed on a privilege log or not. Looking at the privilege log, the documents, the evidence is not there. We know the name of this person, the third suspect. We know that this third suspect was the person who initiated the order that set in motion the 9/11 plot inside the United States. We know that. And the government is saying that every document, every piece of evidence about that person is privileged? Is that what the government is saying? Or what? I mean, because it makes no sense that the government is trying to hide the facts regarding this third subject from the families and the American people. It's just wrong, and it makes.

THE COURT: I actually don't think that's what she's I really don't. I think what she said -saving.

MR. POUNIAN: Well, I was --

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. POUNIAN: I'm sorry, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think what she said was that she included this person in the directive while they were searching, they were fully aware of who this person was, it was part of their process and to the extent the documents have not been produced it's either because they don't exist or because they are being withheld on privilege grounds, and I think the

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government's view is let's resolve those privilege grounds, because if we just ask the question what about these particular documents, we're going to run into those privilege issues anyway.

MR. POUNIAN: In order for your Honor to resolve those privilege issues, why don't we get a list of every document in the FBI files with the third subject's name on it? Because without that list we don't know what is being withheld from production.

On the privilege log itself, we would, as I said before, expect to see the evidence regarding this third main subject, and the evidence is not there. It's simply not on the log. So where is it? It's residing in a file within the FBI, and we subpoenaed it back in April 2018 with a very clear, specific subpoena. And your Honor, there's no reason to delay this process regarding the third main subject, who is the key person in this jurisdictional discovery dispute, one of the three key people, any longer.

We can go and brief other issues later if those issues arise, but this issue is here now, and it is an important one for this Court to resolve, and we believe the Court should do that as soon as possible.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, could I just say one brief thing, raised by a comment your Honor just made?

I want to be clear about what we understand the

core-documents search to have been. We had expected, and there was probably some misunderstanding on this point, but our expectation was that a core-document search would have included a comprehensive search of the subfile for documents about Bayoumi, Thumairy and the third main subject. That's what we understood a core document would be. My present understanding is that the core-documents search involved agents familiar with the investigation identifying documents that, in their view, were of core relevance to the jurisdictional inquiry.

So, if your Honor's question is whether or not the FBI conducted a search of the subfile to identify every document relating to the third main subject and to assess whether those materials are privileged, I do not believe that that has happened. And that's why we're trying to bring the motion now, because we think anything in the subfile about the third main subject is of core relevance to the jurisdictional inquiry, and we need to know if that universe has been assembled and that there's been an assessment as to whether or not any of those materials can be released. That's why we're getting to this motion, your Honor.

MS. NORMAND: I can clarify a few points.

Mr. Carter is right that the core-records search did not involve a search for all records about Bayoumi, all records about Thumairy or all records about the third main subject.

And the reason for that is that would have been an

extraordinarily burdensome approach, and we don't think we would have been able to do it in any reasonable time frame. That's the reason we chose the core-records approach, which we do think we made clear from the beginning was a subset of records that we thought, through discussions with the investigators and a great deal of thought and effort, were of particular relevance to the specific issues before the Court.

Those records include records about the third main subject. They include what records we believed and information we believed may have been what the 2012 report was referring to as evidence. All of that work has been done. There has been a decision by the FBI that the remaining information, including the 2016 report, including the opening electronic communication that identifies the predication for the investigation of the third main subject, all of that is included in the core-records search and included in either the privilege log or in redactions.

But to answer the point about why they can't identify it on the privilege log, there's a reason for that, and that is because, as the attorney general and Assistant Director McGarry stated in the declarations, and I do think for some of these issues, your Honor, looking at those declarations and the classified declaration in particular, would provide some very useful background for the Court in evaluating some of these issues. But the categories of information include things like

the predication for a national security investigation, the results of that investigation; sources and methods; foreign government information.

If we were to provide, for example, a detailed list of every document about the third main subject, that list itself, possibly because of the volume, but certainly because of the dates, the types of documents, the sources and methods that would be revealed by identifying what those documents are, would include information that falls squarely within the categories of information over which the attorney general has now asserted a state-secrets privilege.

So the answer to the question about why isn't it listed on the privilege log is that we can't list on the privilege log information that is itself privileged. That's a basic principle. We're not required to do that.

records actually do include materials regarding the third main subject, we are happy to provide an ex parte, classified submission that will identify which of the core records address that. But it is simply not accurate that the core records don't include this information. Mr. Carter is right. None of the categories of core records include all records about third main subject, Bayoumi, Thumairy, or anyone else, and that's because if we were to do that, we would have been here for years. It's already taken a year for us to review and make

determinations on the materials that have been produced.

And I would like to take a step back and make the point that the FBI has produced an extraordinary amount of material here, material that would not have been available under the Freedom of Information Act, material that would not be available in most cases, and they've done that because of the extraordinary nature of this investigation. We've produced witness statements. Witness statements are something that would ordinarily fall squarely within the law-enforcement privilege. We've produced them here under protective order. We have produced materials that were covered by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16. We sought an application to have those unsealed. We've sought to have other records unsealed.

We've produced a vast amount of information in this case, and I do believe that the plaintiffs have found a great deal of that information to be very, very helpful to them.

This is not a case where the FBI is withholding all the information. We've produced a great deal of information in what would be called the evidentiary category, but the material that has been withheld has been determined by the FBI to be privileged. And based on what we know about the attorney general's assertion about the state-secrets privilege as to the 2012 report, the materials that have been withheld fall squarely within those categories of privileged information.

At the end of the day, the time has come to litigate

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the documents as a whole. I mean, there's really no point in talking about the FBI should be releasing the 2016 summary report. We are saying to you and to the plaintiffs that document's been withheld on privilege grounds. If they want it and believe they're entitled to it, they should litigate that. We shouldn't be saying, Go back to the well and look for more documents as to the third main subject that are going to be privileged anyway if the FBI's privilege assertions are upheld.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. NORMAND: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I think I understand the parties' positions.

Let me ask one question of Mr. Pounian.

If I were to conclude that the best way to proceed is to issue my ruling with respect to the privilege issue that's already fully submitted and then have the parties brief all of these issues in one omnibus motion, as the government is suggesting, I guess I have two procedural questions for you. One is is it your view that that's a motion to compel that's filed by the plaintiffs, or is that a motion for protective order that's filed by the government? That's question 1.

Question 2 is -- and I think we need to review what's on the disk and obviously you need my ruling on the state-secrets privilege -- how soon could you file such a I do want to have everything, I think, within one

motion here. The idea that you're sort of suggesting there may be several other motions down the road, I think, is an inefficient way for us to proceed.

When do you think this motion could be filed?

MR. POUNIAN: If the government is saying its

production is complete now, with the exception of several --

THE COURT: Sorry. You need to use the microphone.

MR. POUNIAN: If the government's saying its production is complete, I think we'd be prepared to file a motion in three to four weeks, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. I take it that means motion to compel?

One inquiry I have is — and we did this the last time, where, see if I can get the back—and—forth correct. I believe the plaintiffs moved. The government asserted a state—secrets privilege. The plaintiffs then felt like this was the first time they were hearing it so they needed a full—blown motion in response, which would ordinarily have been a shorter motion, which then obligated the FBI to file a bigger motion or a surreply, and I would like to avoid that, if possible. So I'm wondering whether or not it makes more sense for the government to go in the first instance.

MR. POUNIAN: It may, your Honor. It may make sense in these circumstances.

THE COURT: I think that may be right. Maybe the best

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way to proceed is to ask the PECs to put in a short letter just to the government what its position is and allow the government to file the motion for protective order and you can respond in full.

MS. NORMAND: Your Honor, typically, if the state-secrets privilege is asserted, it's asserted in response to a motion to compel so the government is aware of exactly what the parameters are of the issues that are in dispute. We think that was a helpful process the first time around, because the plaintiffs identified in their initial motion what exactly they were seeking, and in fact, as a result of their motion, we actually met and conferred and narrowed a bit further. think there's a great deal of value in having the plaintiffs move first and identify the issues, particularly when it comes to the core-records search. We don't know. It would be helpful for them to identify why they believe, what their concerns are so that we can address them, your Honor, in our That's a challenge to the FBI's search, and we think motion. it's useful for them to do that first.

THE COURT: OK. Let me think about how to proceed.

MR. POUNIAN: Your Honor, we could provide a summary -- not a summary, but a list of what we are actually saying the government has not yet produced that the government could then use as the basis for its protective order.

THE COURT: OK. Let me think about all of this and

decide the best way to proceed and I will give you all some instructions. And maybe a meet-and-confer on this topic between you all makes sense.

I guess that's a nice segue for me just to reiterate a point that the government made. I do feel like there's been a heightened level of animosity and tension between the FBI, on the one hand, and the PECs, on the other hand. I'm fully aware of the nature of the relationship and the dispute, but I do feel like over the last few months there has been an increased sort of aggression that's just not productive. I know everybody here is representing their clients vigorously and everybody has interests, and I think everybody is representing those interests in good faith. I wanted to just say that because I do feel like we've gotten a little bit heightened.

I'll also make reference to the concern that was raised in the letters about some public remarks that have been made by the plaintiffs' executive committee lawyers. I don't want to get into the back-and-forth of who's right and who's wrong and what's public and what's not, but let's all be paying attention here. There are all sorts of concerns in this case.

I appreciate and I'm always grateful to have the families in the courtroom when you come, and I know all you want are answers. Everybody in this room is doing their best to get those for you, but there are very intense national security concerns and public safety issues that I think were

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you even aware of them all, you would probably be a little bit more sympathetic about some of the concerns that everybody is operating under. Everybody has your interests in mind and the desire for transparency, but that needs to be balanced with concern for the safety of our country writ large, and I think some of those issues are being animated here. I just want everybody to be operating, at counsels' table, with heightened sensitivity.

I will get back to you all on what we're going to do with respect to that motion. I will say that my thinking right now from the bench is that I should rule on the state-secrets privilege and then we should have a full motion on whatever outstanding issues are raised, and whether that motion is a motion to compel or whether the PECs identify in some fashion to the government what it is they're seeking and then the government moves for a protective order, I'll think a little bit more about that.

Let me just give a heads-up to the government that this issue is going to be teed up and so to the extent you need to start the wheels of government on whatever privileges you think you're going to be asserting, I would be doing that now.

MR. POUNIAN: Your Honor, may I mention one thing? We had asked for oral argument on the state-secrets issue before the Court and also the other motion that's pending before the Court.

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THE COURT: OK. I'm not sure I'm going to entertain that, but I appreciate your reminding me of your request for that.

Let's talk briefly about next steps with respect to the litigation against Saudi Arabia. I know that there are a number of issues that were raised in the Kingdom's October 28 letter regarding the scope of discovery going forward and when we could be wrapping things up. I also note there are a couple of motions pending still that may affect the scope of discovery and the Kingdom's obligations. Those need to be resolved before we can move forward.

Mr. Pounian, are you going to take the lead on this topic as well, or one of your colleagues?

MR. POUNIAN: I think we both are, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. One question is is the gist of your opposition to the Kingdom's letter that it's just too soon to make any determinations about all of this? And I quess my question for you is when will be the right time?

MR. POUNIAN: When the document discovery is completed, your Honor.

THE COURT: By whom?

MR. POUNIAN: By the FBI and by Saudi Arabia.

We also believe we have to file another motion to compel based on the most recent production of Saudi Arabia, which we should be able to do in about two to three weeks also.

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THE COURT: OK. I've said this before. At a certain point, we've got to close the doors, because we can't just have constant motions to compel. Every production is going to inspire you for further productions. Maybe the answer is to start taking depositions and ask some of the questions that you're asking the Court, meaning are there more documents and start that process.

You write that you want to take 115 depositions, which is not going to be authorized. But whatever the number is, it's going to take a lot of time and we need to move into that I'm concerned about seriatim motions.

MR. POUNIAN: I understand, your Honor, but we don't have control over the documents that are produced, and we have to review them. It's been a long, laborious process to get them translated, read them, understand them, and to see whether they've actually responded to our requests. And if the defendants are not responding to our requests, we have to file a motion to compel. There's no option.

If we ask a request and they say they're going to produce something and we get nothing, then there's no option at that point but to file the motion to compel, and those documents, we've proved, have shown that they're critical to conduct the depositions properly.

THE COURT: The filing of motion to compel documents the Kingdom has said they'll produce and then turned around and

did not produce, or is it documents you believe exist and they said we've looked for them and haven't found them?

MR. POUNIAN: We believe they exist.

There are also pending motions before your Honor, motions for reconsideration that raise some of the issues that the motion to compel now will raise.

THE COURT: Will you be guided by my decision in those motions?

MR. POUNIAN: Of course, your Honor. Yes, of course.

And with regard to the number of depositions, we have to take a large number of depositions because of the nature of the case, the nature of the circumstantial evidence that we need to assemble to prove our case and the complexity and the fact that it's 20 years ago, and we're trying to determine events that occurred in California and Washington and in Saudi Arabia. It's a monumental task to assemble all of that, and even though the issue here is one of jurisdiction, quote/unquotes, under the JASTA bill, it goes right to the merits of the case involving liability, causation, and the issue of agency, which is at the center, as Judge Daniels pointed out in his opinion.

So, it is a monumental task that we have to conduct the depositions, and we want to be in the position to do that with the documents that we believe should be produced to us in the case. When we went ahead with depositions back in June, we

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then got documents in September and October that we should have had at the time we took the depositions in June. So we kind of got burnt on that occasion. We don't want to get burnt again, and we want to just do the depositions once and not have to do them multiple times.

THE COURT: I think everybody wants you to do them once.

I've said this before. This case is obviously unique and special, and so in some ways -- all of the history of civil litigation is different -- and this case is different. case should be treated in a special way. That said, it is litigation and you take depositions without all of the documents and you take depositions without a perfect sense of what you're going to learn during that deposition. A deposition is just another fact-finding method, and so I appreciate the monumental task. I really do. I'm deeply involved in this case, and I realize the task that is presented to you, but it may be that you have to take a deposition without knowing everything, and that's just the way litigation goes. At a certain point you will take a deposition and you will feel like you don't have everything you want and you'll do fine. Right? And so we need to figure out when we can decide it's time to move on.

MR. POUNIAN: I believe, your Honor, that we need the documents to resolve the issue concerning the documents

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regarding the third man before we can properly conduct the depositions and know that we have evidence in hand or know that we can't get that evidence before we can go ahead and conduct the depositions.

THE COURT: I assume some of that evidence will affect your selection of depositions, but some won't. Right? I would like you and the Kingdom to be having conversations now about people you know you're going to want to depose. And it may be that there are certain people you can depose because they have a particular category of information and you can start getting some either foundational information or other background information that's critical. You should be having those conversations.

MR. POUNIAN: Yes, your Honor.

We do have two pending depositions right now, one of Mr. Alzamari and the other one in Sweden from Mr. Abdullah. There are two pending depositions that we have noticed, and we are prepared to notice additional depositions but have been waiting to get the documents. But your Honor is certainly correct that we can proceed in some limited fashion with depositions, and we are, with the witnesses that we can locate and who are not related to other evidence in the case.

THE COURT: OK. Also, things like deposition location seems to me an issue that can be discussed now.

Yes.

MR. RAPAWY: If I may, your Honor?

I do want to say that I think it's going to be very difficult for the parties to have constructive meet-and-confer discussions about depositions if we are still so far apart on the question of the number of depositions, because you said 115 wouldn't be authorized. I'm glad to hear that. They clearly don't agree that ten, which we've proposed, is appropriate. So if we start taking, without an idea of what the limit is -- a limit of either the number or the amount of time -- then there is not much of an incentive to focus on the depositions which are most important to the case, which is the purpose that a deposition cap usually serves.

I completely believe the plaintiffs are zealously representing their clients in this matter, but we're just really far apart in terms of what deposition discovery is going to look like and who is appropriate -- you saw the witness list, who's is appropriate to depose and how long this is going to go on for.

Also, your Honor's aware of our position on whether the entire process should await the conclusion of the FBI production. We vigorously disagree with that, and we've said in our papers there are instances in which I believe your Honor has expressed a view that's consistent with ours. We do want to get things started moving, but I think some guidance from the Court would be helpful about numbers and about deadlines to

focus those discussions on something that's going to have a concrete result in the near future and will actually move the case toward completion.

THE COURT: I agree.

I think what I'm going to do, and I'm not prepared to give you that information now, but I think I'm probably going to issue an order soon and ask to get a little bit more information from the parties about what they are currently thinking. This will be, in part, the way we develop the other deposition protocol, in a way that I've operated in other complex litigations, and that's to ask the parties to think in a little bit more detail about the categories of information they're seeking to explore and who they believe the appropriate witnesses are for that area, and then we can look and see.

I'm just inclined to pull a number out of thin air, but I'd like to explore exactly what works. I'd like to have a better sense of the topics that we're looking for. I think probably what I'm going to do is issue an order in the next couple of days asking for some letters from the parties on these particular issues.

MR. RAPAWY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think that is it with respect to the substantive things. I just want to mention a few other housekeeping matters.

The first is with respect to letter briefs. It's like

you've gone off the rails about what is permissible and what is not permissible. A party may file a five-page letter motion. The opposing party may file a five-page response within three business days, and the moving party may file a three-page reply brief within two business days of the opposition. That is it. I don't want surreplies. I don't want ten-page reply briefs.

Five-page letter motion, five-page opposition letter motion and a three-page reply letter motion, and that's all.

Secondly, just as a heads-up, we have a standing protocol about how documents are supposed to be filed on the court docket that are subject to the FBI protective order, which involves filing documents under seal, submitting proposed redactions to the FBI, having the FBI get back to the party seeking permission to file and then filing the document redacted on the court docket. And I feel like that last part is not happening.

I believe we have had a fair number of motions that have been filed under seal and the redacted version has not been filed on the public docket. We'll probably issue an order in the next day or two on this issue, but I need everybody to go back and look and see what they have done on this topic. To the extent the logjam is the FBI getting back to the parties, I'll ask you to be more timely on that. To the extent the FBI is getting back -- that's OK.

To the extent the FBI is getting back in a timely way

and then the moving party is failing to actually file the redacted version on the docket, please pay more attention. We're going to go look at our files, but it's our sense that there is a fair number of documents that should be on the public docket that are not.

I think that addresses everything. We'll get a couple of orders out.

Does anyone have anything else they want to raise before we adjourn?

MR. RAPAWY: On that last point, your Honor, procedurally, I thought we needed an order from the Court authorizing the filing of the redacted documents before we could go ahead and file the redacted documents. Am I wrong about that?

THE COURT: I think you are, but I will also go back and check. I believe the FBI protective order governs the protocol and that it authorizes the filing both of the under-seal document and the filing of the redacted document on the docket sheet once it's been approved by the FBI.

MR. RAPAWY: OK. That may be the cause of some delay then. But the MDL protective order, we need an order from the Court approving redactions.

THE COURT: Yes. We have a separate protocol as to these documents that are governed by the FBI protective order because of the nature of that production and the government's

involvement.

MR. RAPAWY: I apologize for any confusion on that point, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's all right.

MR. POUNIAN: I have one question on that same issue.

We've noticed, and I'm not sure we're correct or not, that some parties are not filing their under-seal papers with the clerk. I assume that's required in every instance, and we want to make sure that the record is preserved with the clerk.

THE COURT: As do we.

Yes. To the extent that anyone's filing documents that they are emailing, that's protected, and emails to chambers need to be filed under seal. To the extent it's a document that's being filed under seal because it discloses information governed by the FBI protective order, you already have permission to file it under seal. I believe the MDL protective order does not give that blanket permission and you need to seek leave from the Court in order to do so. But yes, we want to make sure that we have a full record, including documents that are being filed under seal.

MR. POUNIAN: To the extent that it's not been done in the past, I would ask that your Honor include within your order that the parties that have not filed documents under seal, that they come up to date and do that so that the record can be completed.

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MS. NORMAND: I'll just add that our understanding was that the sealed materials that are reflected on the docket as being placed in the vault were the materials that were being submitted by email, so that was our misunderstanding. We will certainly go back and compile everything that's been submitted under seal and make an under-seal submission. And in the future we will make those separate filings.

We apologize for that.

THE COURT: We want to make sure that the vault reflects everything that was filed and that the public record reflects everything that was filed. Some of those documents are going to be redacted, but we should be working to limit those, obviously, as best we can. But everything needs to be in both categories: in the vault and under seal.

MR. RAPAWY: I'm sorry, your Honor.

Your individual practices have a passage about the separate set of clean pages that are to be attached. I thought that was the one that went to the vault. Again, maybe I was mistaken about that.

THE COURT: We'll go back and issue an order so we can get everybody on the same page. I don't want to speak about it and confuse the matter more. I believe the FBI order has separate protocols that everybody's operating under, but we will issue an order about sealing to make sure that everybody's on the same page, and we'll reiterate that to the extent

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anybody hasn't filed in both places, they need to do so. OK?
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               I have something unusual as well. My law clerk Dan is
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      leaving. He's been working on this case for the last 14
     months, and he has been a huge help in keeping this case
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      running. We have another person coming in, and I'm sure he'll
      be close to just as good. But Dan's been really terrific
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      working on this case, so I wanted to say a public thank you to
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      Dan for all of the work that he has done.
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               MR. RAPAWY: Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               (Applause)
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               THE COURT:
                          We're adjourned.
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